CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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..., Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within ... months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the ...

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered ... a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major E. M. Cochran is appointed an agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. J. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER, 1836.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
21 Friday,	6 30	5 28	For October, 1836.
22 Saturday,	6 31	5 27	d. h. m.
23 Sunday,	6 32	5 26	Last 2 1 22 aft'n.
24 Monday,	6 33	5 25	New 10 8 7 even.
25 Tuesday,	6 34	5 24	First 17 6 8 morn.
26 Wednesday,	6 35	5 22	Full 24 10 13 fore'n.
27 Thursday,	6 36	5 21	

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.
Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.
Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.
WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1836.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and drop'd off. A more distressing and loathsome case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by the amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

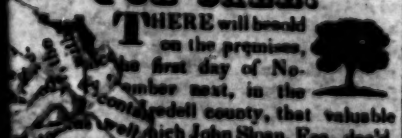
Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, on the 29th September, either in Charlotte, or between Charlotte and the 10 Mile post on the Wadesboro' road, an old *Morocco Pocket Book*, containing two five dollar bills, and a number of notes.—Among the notes were the following:

One on John Wilson for $200; one on Samuel Blair for $60; one on Andrew McLean for $19; one on Joshua Riker for $11; one on James McCall for $10; one on Thomas Dulin for $9; one on Thomas Dulin, jr. for $5; two on Saml. Woodall, one for $3, the other $8; two on Wm. Simpson, one for $2.50, the other $2; one on Jesse Jolly, one on Danl. Hall for $5; one on Wm. ... one on Clement ... O. Lemmonds for $4; one of Isaac Orr, for $13.40, ... for $15; one on Jesse Rodgers, of Anson county, for $9; an order on Franklin Emmonds, in favor of John Orr, for $18, with a credit of $4; one on John G. Lentile for $6; one on Hugh Forsyth for $3; one on John Forsyth for $1,75; also a number of other papers of no use to any one but the owner.—Any person finding the above Pocket Book and returning the papers, shall have the $10. All persons are forewarned trading for any of the above Notes. HUGH WILSON.

Oct. 7, 1836. 16

VALUABLE PLANTATION
FOR SALE.



THERE will be sold on the premises, on the first day of November next, in the county of Iredell county, that valuable ... which John Sloan, Esq., dec'd ... the first Living about 200 acres. The land is to be adapted to the growth of Cotton and all kinds of grain, with a large and commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out-houses. It is considered one of the best farms in the lower end of Iredell county; but any person having it in view to purchase, and wishing to see the land, it will be shown by applying to the subscriber, near Mount Mourne, Iredell county. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

SAM'L. L. SLOAN.

October 8, 1836. 17

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber, in the town of Charlotte, on the 5th inst., a *BAY MARE*, with saddle and bridle, about 14 hands high, 9 years old.—No particular marks recollected except one hind foot white, and a few white hairs in her face. Ten dollars will be given for the mare and $15 for the apprehension of the thief. Any information of the mare, if left at Capt. Neely's Tavern, in Charlotte, will be thankfully received and the person rewarded for their trouble.

JAMES WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1836. 17

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ADDRESS

To the Citizens of the State of North Carolina, on behalf of the Delegates to the Knoxville Convention from that State.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Much has been already said, written and done upon the subject of the proposed Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road. Its advantages, present and future, and extending to all classes and conditions of life, have been universally felt and acknowledged.

Accurate surveys have demonstrated that "a practicable route has been found for connecting the Cities of Charleston and Cincinnati by a Rail Road." Exact estimates have further shown that such road may be constructed at a reasonable "cost and entirely within the means of the States interested therein." Further computations have shown, that from the completion of the road "the profits *will render its estimated cost* a profitable investment."

A Convention of Delegates assembled at Knoxville in July last, from nine States, deeply interested in the work, have confirmed by their unanimous sanction, the advantages, the practicability of the road, together with the estimates made of its cost, and the returns of profit to be reasonably expected from the investment.

The Delegates to that Convention further *Resolved*, "that the People of the Southern and Western States were bound by every consideration of interest and duty, to come forward to the support of the project, by subscribing freely for stock, when the books should be open in October."

A good beginning has been made—and men's minds have been fully roused to an attentive and favorable consideration of the subject. Thus far it has seemed as if a divine impulse urged forward the accomplishment of a work fraught with mighty and everlasting consequences. Much has been done already, but much more remains to be done. To you, Fellow-Citizens, we now appeal for your aid to advance this the greatest work of the age we live in. So far as you can in prudence go, we earnestly solicit your subscriptions. No subscription, however small, will be regarded as insignificant. Let each one subscribe for a single share if for no more. Shares are One Hundred Dollars each; and after paying the first five dollars, no more will be required, unless the plan succeeds; and then, only in such small amounts, and at such long intervals, that no Subscriber can be put to any inconvenience, in making his payments.—*Before the whole amount can be called for, a part of the Road, within the State, will be made, of which every one will feel the benefits.* In every event, the risk of loss by the subscription must be small, while the probability of profit, by an increase of value of the stock at an early period is great. This great Work will enrich the whole State. Every man will be able to get his corn to market, and to procure his supplies, will be ... quicker than at present, and he can now in two ... as far as will be spent at home, there will be an increased demand for all kinds of labor, and we shall have markets almost at our own doors, for all our productions. "Lands will increase in value—Villages will spring up in every direction, and the whole country be enriched. The proposed Union of the South with the West, will add to the wealth and prosperity of the whole country, and every part of it. It will form A BOND OF UNION AMONG THESE STATES—WHICH WILL GIVE SAFETY TO OUR PROPERTY, AND SECURITY TO OUR INSTITUTIONS."

Fellow-Citizens: We do not propose to enumerate and repeat the inducements for your contributions of assistance, which have been so elaborately and eloquently urged in the Address of the President of the Knoxville Convention. Indeed, we conceive that every citizen feels, that if a Rail Road communication can be effected between the western rivers and the Atlantic Ocean, its accomplishment will be a source of individual and national advantage, and of individual and national glory. Nor can we suppose there is any citizen so indifferent to the honor and welfare of his State, and to the general good of all, who does not contemplate the possible failure of this work from any cause, with emotions of profound sorrow, and who does not pay emphatically God speed its completion. We regard the present position of this State as a ... one and responsible one. The ... gaze of the civilized world is fixed upon the accelerated progress of intellectual and social advance under the free institutions of the United States. Our ... peace, prosperous beyond example, point exultingly to their numerous public and private works of internal improvement, and provoke us to an honorable competition. The other States and people, confederate in this enterprize, exhort you not to prove recreant to their cause. May our State sustain herself. Surely the people of North Carolina will not stand apart with folded arms while so costly, so noble, and so enduring a work shall be constructed through their territory by other States and the citizens of other States. If so, then must such work stand forever after, a hateful monument of reproach, instead of honor, and your sons, and your sons' sons will blush at the history which shall commemorate its execution.

Fellow-Citizens: You are not called upon to lavish your treasure and shed your blood to promote schemes of mad ambition. You are not summoned to arm yourselves, and bidding farewell to homes and families, to carry war and devastation into distant lands under hostile skies. Your aid is asked for the worthier purpose of conducting the peaceful streams of social and commercial intercourse, with a benign and fertilizing influence, through some of the fairest portions of the earth. Every man is conjured by all he holds best, to participate in erecting to himself, to his State, to his country, to his age, a triumphal arch of victories gained by godlike intelligence over yielding nature, which from its lofty summit downward, on either side, will be laden with the varied productions of art, and with the rich blessings of an all bounteous Providence.

Fellow-Citizens: It is an error to consider the benefits of the road proposed, as partial and confined to the upper South-western Counties. It is this communication, which if effected, must be the basis of that general system of internal improvement so long ardently desired by all well wishers of the State.

To this road, other roads in order to be profitable in a great degree, must tend and from it branch off.

Unless this road be constructed, other proposed roads or channels of communication must partake of a limited and indefinite character, without a starting point of general interest, or a termination of general advantage. By no other route known than that proposed for the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, can the great West be united to the great South.

The success of that road must ensure the success of subordinate roads of connection, while its failure must involve the failure, or at least much diminish the benefits of all other similar works within the State.

ISAAC T. AVERY, DAVID L. SWAIN, J. H. BISSELL, *Committee of Delegates from North Carolina.*

Public Lands.—The United States owns, at present, of *surveyed lands*, as follows: In Ohio, 4,100,492 acres; in Indiana, 11,459,156 acres; in Illinois, 17,234,014 acres; in Missouri, 17,454,429 acres; in Alabama, 22,586,058 acres; in Mississippi, 12,924,301 acres; Louisiana, 9,682,526 acres, in Arkansas, 14,225,175 acres; in Michigan east of the lake, 9,103,697 acres; in Michigan, west of the lake, 4,924,23 acres; and in Florida, 6,692,909 acres; making a totality of (in round numbers) about 132 millions of acres, *now surveyed*, of which 122 millions have been offered at public sale, and are now subject to entry, and about 10 millions are new lands, lately surveyed, and ready to be proclaimed for sale. Besides this mass of surveyed lands, (it is in fact four or five millions more, for the *surveyed* United States near are not included,) the Territories, about 100 millions States and which the Indian title *has been* extinguished, but which is not yet *surveyed*, and about 80 millions of acres to which the Indian title *has not* been extinguished; and all of this exclusive of the *Desmoines* purchase, an acquisition of great value and extent, west of the Mississippi and north of the State of Missouri, and which of itself will form a great State, and complete the line of States, on the *west* bank of the Mississippi, from the Gulph of Mexico to the Falls of St. Anthony. Here, then, is an aggregate of about 340 millions of acres of public land within the limits of the States and Territories, *of which 132 millions are now ready for sale*, and 100 millions more can be ready as soon as it can be surveyed.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A very ingenious German physician, who has resided in this City a few years, and who professes a most profound and practical knowledge of chemistry, has discovered a method by which he can extract an essential oil from the little insect called the bed-bug—that will rival in ordor and perfume the most delicious otto of roses.

The apparatus by which the process is ... to be very ingenious.—The large ... for this purpose, must be ... caught, particularly in the summer ... In the winter, if they are dead a week or ten days, the peculiar property which yield the otto is still in good order. The ingenious inventor has some notion of getting up a company for the manufacture of this article, and intends to distribute the stock under a commission at which the Mayor will be invited to take the chair.

We advise bedkeepers to preserve the bugs carefully from waste and destruction. The raw material of otto of roses must be valuable, and will no doubt yield a good price. There is no end to the secrets of nature and the success of science.—*Herald.*

Never put salt in your soup before you have tasted it. I have known gentlemen very much enraged by doing so.

From the National Intelligencer, October 5.

GEN. HARRISON.

The progress of Gen. Harrison in his journey, since he left this city, has been a succession of civil triumphs.

From Philadelphia he visited Wilmington, in Delaware, where he was received with every mark of attention and respect. Returning thence, he passed across the State of New Jersey, where (says the National Gazette) his visit was distinguished by every demonstration of affection and respect which the limited time allotted to it would admit. His reception at Trenton and Princeton was hearty and enthusiastic, distinguished by prompt and decided assurances of good-will and support.

At New York he arrived on Thursday afternoon. Of his reception in that great mart of our country we copy the following from one of the accounts with which the papers abound:

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN OF FRIDAY.

Arrival of Gen. Harrison.—Punctual to the time last appointed, Gen. HARRISON reached the Battery at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The weather which had been chilly and lowering all the morning, broke away about that time, and the sun shone out upon the thousands congregated to receive a distinguished public servant.—He was received by a committee, conducted to an open carriage, and escorted by a vast procession on horseback and on foot to his lodgings. Arrived there he made the following reply, as we find it in the Courier, to an address of the Chairman of the committee of reception:

SIR: The sentiments which you have conveyed to me on behalf of your fellow-citizens, and the kind manner in which you have communicated them, have only added to the debt of gratitude I already owed to the city of New York. This is not the first occasion upon which I have received the generous tender of the hospitality of the city; and the emotions which former manifestations of their good-will excited in my bosom, can never be effaced to the latest hour of my existence.

I cannot recollect, sir, without the liveliest sensibility, that upon my return through this city from a most arduous campaign, when I was most anxious to know the views which my fellow-citizens might entertain of the value of my best services in the cause of my country on the frontier, it was my fortune to meet, in your city, with a welcome which at once relieved me of all anxiety, and left an impression on my memory which no lapse of time can destroy. It was here, sir, that I received the most gratifying testimony of the generous regard of my countrymen for my exertions in the campaign which closed with the battle of the Thames.

With regard to my exertions in behalf of my country, to which you have done me the honor to allude, I know and feel that it does not belong to me to estimate them. I can only say, that in every situation in which I have been placed, military or civil, as I have never shrunk from performing my duty, so I have never abused the powers confided to me to oppress or wrong any individual; and that, in the most delicate and trying circumstances, I have ever made it the first object of my most anxious solicitude to reconcile my duty to my country with the respect due to the rights of the humblest citizen.

The General then, with the committees and other friends, sat down to a dinner prepared in Milford's best manner. In the course of this, the visit of the Mayor was announced. This magistrate, with a just perception of what belongs to the station, and without heeding mere party lines, came to welcome to the city an eminent public servant. He was of course cordially greeted. We quote again from the Courier:

"When about retiring, a gentleman proposed as a toast, 'Cornelius W. Lawrence, the able and efficient Mayor of the city of New York,' which was received with three cheers. Mr. Lawrence briefly replied, and stated that, being compelled to leave at an early hour in the morning, he felt that he would have been wanting in his duty to the inhabitants of this city, if he had not availed himself of the opportunity, late as it was, to pay his personal respects, and in the name of his constituents welcome to our city one who had rendered such valuable and distinguished service to the country in the hour of its greatest gloom. His remarks were responded to by three times three, and he retired accompanied by Alderman Purdy, Schmelzel, Tallmadge, and Benson, who had accompanied him on this well-considered visit of respect for a worthy public servant."

The Courier thus states the impression produced by the ability and tact displayed by General Harrison, in the various addresses he was called upon to make:

"We have seen, conversed with, and heard him, on the spur of the occasion, make public speeches in reply to subjects of which in their very nature he could not have been prepared; and we would be wanting in our duty to the Public, and regardless of what is due to *truth*, if we did not say, that in the whole course of our public life—and it has not been limited in experience—we have never met with a ... we except no one—who possessed such a happy facility of conveying to his hearers, in the most chaste and classical style, his firm devotion to the Constitution, his hatred of tyranny, his attachments to republican institutions, and his grateful appreciation of the attentions which his fellow-citizens are every where bestowing upon him. In the course of last night's entertainment he was *four times* compelled to address the assembled strangers—for such to him most of them were—and there lives not the man who could, unprepared, have made such eminently successful harangues. While his mind is imbued with a devotedness to republican principles which cannot fail to call forth the best feelings of the patriot, it is stored with a rich deposite of literary lore which irresistibly challenges the admiration of the scholar. His warmest friends, his greatest admirers, and his most devoted political supporters, were alike astonished at the tact and patriotism which his speeches displayed, and the learning with which they were embellished. He is indeed worthy the support of an intelligent People for the first station in the world."

While we are writing these remarks, the City Hall is overflowing with citizens eager to testify their respect for an honest man and an eminent public servant.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

General Harrison stood up in the barouche as it passed on, with his hat off, and his white locks glittering in the sun, bowing and bowing to the mighty multitude that encompassed him. It was interesting to hear the remarks of the hundreds and hundreds of the lookers on. "There he is,"—"there he is," some cried out as he came in sight. "See his Virginia face. I should know these Virginia fellows if I were to see them a million of miles off. They have always such a long nose as he has, and such a marked face." "He is a tough one;" cried another; "he looks like a piece of oak bark. You can't hurt such a man as he is. He is none of your sugar-candy men that melt in your mouth. Any body might know he was an Indian fighter. You could not drive a bullet through his skin. Devil—I thought he was a great stout chap, and not such a pitch-knot as this!" "La me!" added yet a third; "I saw little Martin in Brodway the other day with President Duer; he was such a slick little fellow; he looked as if he had just come out of the upper drawer; I should be afraid to touch him least it would rumple him up; but old Tippecanoe here, is as plain as you please; he don't look any better than common folks. That old hat he must have worn a year, and that old camblet cloak, I dare say he slept on in the woods when he made Proctor run, and Tecumseh get his belly full."

A fourth whom we saw, was as frantic as the mad bull that the Journal of Commerce made such a noise about some Sundays gone by. "That's an old Granny, is it? Hurrah for old Tip-of-canoe.—Hurrah! whoorah! whoorah! again! (raising his voice to a higher pitch) I go for all the Generals. I have hurraed for old Hickory these ten years; but I'll never hurrah for Van Buren, as they call him. You can't *hurrah* his name at all. There is no hurrah in it. *Hurrah for old Tip-of-Canoe!* (and he screamed out again in a louder voice) HURRAH FOR OLD TIP-OF-CANOE! Hurrah for the Granny! Hurrah for the Petticoat! I go for the old Hero of Tip-of-canoe!"

Multiplied might be the instances such as this, but others are not necessary,—as these show the feelings of the crowd. We have collected and published them, not that we think the phraseology chosen, or the sentiments as *appropos* as they might be, but as indicating the *way the wind is blowing*. It is vain; it is useless to attempt to conceal the fact, that there is a tide, aye a tempest setting in favor of Harrison, which needs but *time* between now and November to carry all before it.

GREAT INVENTION.

The Washingtonian, a penny paper, published in Washington City, contains an advertisement from a Col. Paimbeouf, in which he gives notice that he has discovered a mode of preserving houses from fire without great expense, by painting them with a composition lately discovered, which not only hinders them from being burned, but also extinguishes the flames. He proposes to make an experiment, the time and place for the exhibition of which are to be named by the Mayor.

To this effect, he says two small houses will be built of sixteen or twenty feet high, and ten or twelve square, painted with this composition, in the midst of and at the distance of three or four feet from twenty barrels filled with combustable materials, to which fire will be applied, which will become so violent, that it will consume in a few minutes the barrels to ashes, without in the least injuring the houses. The doors and windows of one will be open, and the fire will rage within and without; the other will be closed, and within it will be placed a cat or dog, and a cloath coat; one or two pounds of gunpowder, or more if desired, will be thrown on the floor when the barrels shall have been consumed, and it will be seen that the house will be perfectly uninjured, and also all the articles contained in the one that is closed. The heat shall be so great as to melt several pieces of lead placed on the roof, and to bend a small bar of iron, upon which a small plank, in the shape of a weathercock, will be affixed.

"The paint can be made of any color, and of high finish, it is exceedingly durable, so that after several months it will be impossible to detach it except by the aid of the chisel; becoming petrified, neither the air, water, nor fire can alter it—the water which flows over it may be drunk with much benefit to the health. It will not be more expensive than the common paint which is generally used for houses. It has moreover the advantage, if laid on in several coatings, of preventing leaks in the roof."

Military Correspondence.

The Governor of the State of Tennessee has caused to be published in the Nashville papers the following letter from General Gaines:

Head Quarters, Western Department,
Camp Sabine, August 26, 1836.

Sir:—I had the honor to receive by the last mail, your Excellency's letter of the 9th of this month, advising me of the suspension, by the President of the United States, of the movement of the regiment of Mounted Gunmen, which you did me the favor a few days previously to notify me were about to assemble at Jackson preparatory to their march to this frontier.

I deeply regret the trouble and disappointment to the brave and patriotic volunteers, and more especially the embarrassment to yourself individually, which my requisition has occasioned.

However much I may have erred in the *hope and opinion* which I entertained and expressed in my letters of the 28th of April and 10th of May last, that this frontier was no longer in danger of being attacked, or again menaced by a formidable savage foe, I have the satisfaction to find that no great evil or injury to the service has as yet resulted from the error—an error into which the wisest and best of our statesmen appear to have fallen—and from the same causes which had operated upon my mind and misled me, namely, *the apparent prospect of a speedy termination of the war between the Mexicans and Texians.* I cannot, however, admit that I have erred in requesting of your excellency the regiment of mounted gunmen in question.

I have, during the last and present month, been strongly impressed with the belief that the whole of this frontier would be involved in an Indian war as soon as the threatened hostilities between our blood-thirsty neighbors of the West should be renewed.

When I learned from the Secretary of War that the President of the U. States approved my views, reported to him in March and April last, to assemble upon this frontier an effective force of mounted men, equal to that of either of the belligerents—a force that would enable me to speak to both in a language they could not fail to hear and to heed; and when at the same time I found myself expressly instructed by a letter from the Department of War, dated May 4, 1836—(of which a copy is annexed, No. 1)—*that the President will sanction the employment of whatever force may be necessary to protect* the Western frontier *of the United States from hostile incursions*; and that the Department of War had addressed the Governors of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama, *requesting them to call into the service such militia force as I may find necessary in carrying into effect the instructions heretofore given to me*, adding, "the theatre of operations is so far distant from the seat of Government that much must be trusted to your discretion!" "The two great objects you have to attain are, first the *protection* of the frontiers, and, secondly, as strict a performance of the neutral duties of the United States as the great object of self defence will permit; and when to this is added the Secretary's letter to you of the same date, of which the following is an extract: "I am instructed by the President to request your Excellency to call into the service of the United States *the number of militia which have been or may be required by Gen. Gaines*," there can be no ground to doubt that I was fully authorized to request of you the regiment in question.

That from 4,000 to 10,000 Indian warriors will be employed against the inhabitants of the disputed territory, as soon as the theatre of the war between Mexico and Texas is extended to the left bank of the Brazos, I have no doubt; unless, indeed, the prospect of our having on this frontier sufficient mounted force to repel the invasion of the disputed territory, and afford to the defenceless inhabitants that protection which we have promised to afford them.

I am more than willing to risk myself with 1,000 men for the protection of a thinly settled frontier of 400 miles in extent; but with full authority from the Department of War to call for whatever force I may deem necessary and proper for the purpose, I am not willing to have less force than I have called; for without a force of 7,000 men held *ready for action upon this frontier*, the Indians can in one month destroy nine-tenths of the inhabitants within the disputed territory, with a great part of the adjacent settlements, including those upon the Red river from Alexandria to fort Towson, embracing a large portion of the original inhabitants when ceded to the United States, with the finest cotton-growing section of the United States, whose annual crop has already amounted to millions of dollars.

If it be true that the Indians have determined to commence hostilities as soon as the Mexicans approach the settlements east of the Brazos, (and that this is their settled plan I have not a doubt,) then it must be evident that we cannot obtain from Tennessee, or from any of the central or western States, sufficient force to prevent the apprehended depredations, as they may be to a great extent perpetrated whilst the *requisitions for force are on the route* to the States authorized to furnish it. With this impression, I cannot but consider our promise of *protection* to this frontier wholly unsubstantial, and calculated to excite hopes and expectations which we shall not have the sure means of fulfilling. I cannot willingly be instrumental in producing on the border scenes such as have occurred in East Florida—a frontier ravaged and desolated before troops for its protection were even marched or authorized to march from their homes.

In my letter to the Secretary of War of the 7th of June, acknowledging the receipt of his letters of the 15th of April 4th and of May, I concluded as follows:—"Although I have upon the whole of this frontier about 1,600 regular troops, mostly infantry, yet it will be recollected that this force has to guard an extent of 400 miles of frontier, unsupported by any other than very sparse settlements; and that the chivalry of Mexico may be expected soon to fly to the rescue of their President, and reinstate his red allies, and inspire them with a spirit of revenge against their white neighbors recently screened from their barbarism. Under these impressions, I have deemed it proper to request Governor Cannon to authorize the brigade of Tennessee Volunteers enrolled under his proclamation of the 28th of April last, to calculate on the probability of another call at this place, and that should I have occasion for volunteers, as I apprehend I shall, those enrolled shall have a preference to all others." In answer to which I received on the 3d inst., a letter from the Secretary of War, dated the 11th of July, (of which I annex a copy, No 2.) in which you will perceive no expression disapproving my purpose to call for a brigade of Tenn. Volunteers. The Secretary, however, expressly authorizes me to call on the Executives of Missouri and Arkansas for one thousand men each. But this authority did not reach me until the 3d of this month, when I had reason to believe the regiment of mounted gunmen, requested of you, had been raised, and would be here before I could have suspended their movement, if indeed I had deemed it proper so to do. This, however, did not appear to me proper; on the contrary, I deemed it necessary to request of the Governors of Missouri and Arkansas the two thousand men, authorized as *additional force*, for reasons set forth in my letter to Gen. Arbuckle, (of which I annex a copy, No. 3.) Of these measures the War Department has been regularly advised.

Some of our fashionable *party leaders*, editors and others, seem very much shocked at my preparatory measure to cross a little muddy branch of the *Sabine Bay* (which branch some are pleased to call *the Sabine*, whilst others of more literary pretensions call it the *Rubicon*,) to hold the savages in check, *merely* because some *few white men* have been killed by them, and some women and children, the wives of the slain, have been taken prisoners and carried off to the bosom of the wilderness!

In reply to such silly effusions of the selfish slaves of party, I need only remark that in deciding upon the course of measures proper for me to pursue, in reference to the outrages committed by the Indians near me, I think it my duty to consider the poorest frontier family menaced with the Indian *scalping knife* as entitled to the same attention, and the same vigilant measures of *protection*, as the most fashionable of our interior citizens. If I were capable of making an invidious distinction in such a case between the rich and the poor, the lordly *politician* and the humble *pioneer*, and of taking more or less care of the one than of the other, I should thereby prove myself to be wholly unworthy of the trust reposed in me.

But I am exultingly reminded by some, that the people killed, and those menaced by the Indians *are not citizens of the United States*. In reply that must [illegible] citizens of the United States: and that whenever the national boundary line is established in the manner provided for by treaty, many, if not all of those who find themselves left upon the Mexican side of the line will return to our own beloved country. But, until then, we *must protect them from savage massacre.*

Since I sat down to write this letter an express has arrived, with a positive declaration that he had seen and conversed with a Mexican officer at an Indian village, forty miles to the northwest of Nacogdoches, who was understood by the Indians to be engaged in setting on foot an expedition against Nacogdoches. This I believe to be true, because it is in accordance with the previous statements of several persons who are entitled to credit.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your ob't serv't.

EDMUND P. GAINES,
Major General Commanding.

His Excellency N. Cannon,
Gov. of Tennessee, Nashville.

Who is Rich?—Not the possessor of shining pounds; not the man who makes office a sinecure; not the character who, like Judas, would betray the public good for a few pieces of silver, but he who dares to be honest—who fears not man, but God—and would rather die than sacrifice his integrity for the sake of lucre.

A good one.—A gentlemen asked a wag, the other day, the reason why so many of the tall gentlemen were old bachelors? The reply was that "they were obliged to lie corner-wise in the bed to keep their feet in, and a wife would be in the way.

"Marm," said a little boy to his mother, "didn't you say that one sea duck's egg was equal to two hen's eggs?" "Yes I did." "Well then, if I put six of 'em under our black hen, sha'nt I have twelve chickens when they hatch?"

From the *Lynchburg Virginian*.

TREASURY CIRCULAR—INFAMOUS FRAUD.

The Columbus (Miss.) Argus, of Sept. 17, contains a long letter from Pontotoc, exhibiting the disgraceful frauds, which "the government" has resolved in favorites to perpetrate, *by a secret order from the Treasury Department*, countermanding, at that place, the specie-paying Treasury Circular. It will be recollected that a few weeks ago the N. Y. Journal of Commerce asserted that a *secret order* of this character, had been issued by Secretary Woodbury, and that the Globe met the assertion by a prompt denial. What will the readers say of the *honesty* of the Administration, and of the *veracity* of the Globe, when they perceive, by the subjoined extract of a letter from Pontotoc, that this *secret order* was issued, was publicly read, and acted upon at the Land Office in that place? After giving a description of various manœuvres, shiftings and equivocations, the writer says:

"All was doubt and uncertainty up to 8 o'clock this morning. The Jackson Van Buren men were to be seen every where protesting that every thing would be conducted *fair and honestly!* At this moment a tall, genteel looking gentleman rode up. "A despatch from Secretary Woodbury," was the cry that passed from lips to lips, through the assembled crowd. All hurried around the stand to learn what new change was about to take place. It was occupied by an elderly gentleman, who with a sermonic voice detailed a great many things about the *modus operandi*, and retired. Another individual then took the stand, and talked long and largely about the oath to be taken by settlers, and wound up by saying that if any land was purchased by an Indian, it must be paid for in specie.

Shortly afterwards, the elderly gentleman read a letter from Secretary Woodbury, addressed to the President or Cashier of the Decatur Bank, which gives *them the power to determine what sort of money should be received in payment of Chickasaw Lands!!* Thus the matter stands. It seems clear that the Treasury Order was issued to prevent purchasers from attending the land sales. There are large numbers of Van Buren men here who will obtain all the lands at a low price. While the poor humbugged fellows who went to an enormous expense to procure the hard dollars, cannot compete with them and are forced to quit. *On the eve of the land sale the Treasury Circular is rescinded.* The Government officers will be forced to answer the following questions: For what end was the Treasury Circular issued? And why at this precise moment was it recalled?—These are short questions, and we should like to have them answered."

It is more remarkable, that this Treasury Circular was rescinded no where else, as we have yet heard, but at the Pontotoc Land Office—and still more remarkable that *there* it was rescinded by a *secret order*. Is it not palpable as the sun at noon-day, that the Administration is lending itself to favorite speculators, and closing the door to fair and honorable competition in the disposal of the public domain? that it is employing the people's lands, as it is the public offices, to reward party favorites? And will the people sustain such an Administration, or elect to the Presidency a man who is pledged to "carry out his principles and policy?" We will not believe it.

The same letter tells us that this barefaced fraud had excited just indignation there—and it cannot but have the same effect with right-minded men every where. The writer adds:

"The effect of this proceeding has caused a change in political feeling. Many of the most influential men here have slipped the *collar*, and express their decided disapprobation of the course of the administration in this matter. Some attempt its defence, but only by inflicting a stab upon Secretary Woodbury. Every thing is charged against him by the Van Buren party, but all who know him best shrewdly suspect that he is a tool in the hands of Van Buren.

"On Tuesday the door was thrown open a little wider, and all who *lived* in the Chickasaw Nation are permitted to purchase a half section of [illegible] and pay for it in bills. [illegible] account of the

Thus [illegible] office-holders of the administration, and you can judge for yourself, whether in meddling with the financial concerns of our country the officers are governed more by *self interest* than the *common good*."

Caricature.—An amusing caricature has issued from New York. Van and Harrison are engaged at a game of all fours. Gen. Jackson, pipe in mouth, and with an expression of intense interest in his countenance, steals behind Harrison to take a peep at his hand, and as the Caricaturist seem to insinuate, to give a *sign* to Van, if necessary. When he sees it, he exclaims characteristically, "what a h—ll of a hand old Harrison has got." And so it is, a powerful hand—Ace, King, Deuce and Ten—all but Jack, which Van has himself. Van makes the lead, and Harrison throws away upon it, saying, "take it—now for your Jack!" The cards are not played out, but the two hands are exposed, and the capture of Van's Jack is inevitable—which gives Harrison High, Low, Jack and the Game.

The likeness are not badly done. Van is represented, even with his Jack in imminent danger, as wearing the same simpering smile.—*Richmond Whig.*

A man named James Wood has recently died in England, and the Executors of his will are anxious to find heirs to nearly five millions of dollars. The names required are Philpots, Councils, Helps, Goodlake, and Wood. American applications are to be made to Mr. Lacy, at the office of the Albany Daily Advertiser.—*U. S. Gazette.*

We are informed that Mr. Agg, of this city, is one of the nearest kin of Mr. Wood, and that he has already placed his claim for his portion of the property in the hands of an eminent Solicitor in England. The amount of property proved is £1,800,000 sterling, nearly ten millions of dollars.—*Nat. Int.*

Amount of gold coined at the United States mint at Philadelphia during the month of August 1836, $631,400, of which $301,700 was in quarter eagles.

From the *Carolina Watchman*.

The Salisbury Internal Improvement Convention successful beyond all calculation.

This body assembled in the Presbyterian Church, in the town of Salisbury, on 10th of October, and continued in Session for three days. BARTLETT SHIPP, Esq., of *Lincoln*, was chosen President, and JAMES R. DODGE, and WARREN WINSLOW, Esqu'rs., were appointed Secretaries. Delegates were in attendance from nineteen counties, to the number of 131. It included as much business talent, and sound practical sense, as we have ever seen collected together. There was no attempt at oratory or flourish, but much sensible discussion, and many sound statistical views were taken of the various matters submitted. The members seemed to have come together, with the fixed purpose of preparing to act: and the impression made, we think, is most favorable to the hopes of the friends, of Internal Improvement—the success of the proposition to recommend the three fifths and two fifths principle for the adoption of the Legislature, was most signal and complete: without the least halting or hesitation, one hundred and thirty among the most sound, substantial and respectable gentlemen of 19 counties, selected from all political parties of the State, gave the proposition a full sonorious UNANIMOUS AYE. We call this, not only a victory but a most auspicious and glorious one.

We copy the other resolutions below, they of themselves are not very strong, but taken in connexion with the resolution to act immediately under the charter granted in 1833, for a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the summit of the Narrows, they too are most encouraging. It will be perceived that books are to be opened in a short time for the subscription of stock under that Charter which as far as the summit of the Narrows of the Yadkin, is thought to be as favorable a one as need be: Indeed the distinguished Engineer, Maj. McNeil, who was a member of the Convention, declared that the charter was without exception, as to the part between those points. He further stated also, that he was so well satisfied with the feasibility of the work, and the profitableness of the Stock, that he would take the stock under this charter to a liberal extent. We learn that he afterwards said, in private conversation that he would take stock to the amount of $20,000 (it is known that he is very able to meet that sum.) *We learn also that some of our* wealthiest men, in those vallies, are going in largely to this subscription. In a word, confidence is at last begun to be felt strongly in an enterprise that will do something for this rich and abundant country. If it should never get any further, it will be a most noble achievement. But as Maj. McNeil said in his remarks to the convention, 'you might as well try to stop a steam car at full speed, with the simple energy of a man's arm, as to arrest the progress of internal improvement when it had once been begun.' Whether it will be best to extend this work in the direction of the Catawba or to Wilkesborough or to both, are matters which will have to be provided for, by an amendment of the present charter, which can no doubt be readily had: and by the time the work shall reach the Narrows, those interested will be best able to determine as to its further direction. Upon the whole the result is most cheering: it is to us [illegible] our heart get [illegible] We rose [illegible] overed with hope, and we bow down with gratitude, to the giver of all good gifts, that light is at last breaking upon us.

1st. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to draw up a memorial to the next Legislature recommending the expediency and necessity of adopting some general rule for the equitable distribution of our portion of the surplus revenue to be received from the General Government for works of internal improvement.

2d. *Be it further resolved*, That this Convention doth recommend the adoption of this principle, namely: that whenever any company incorporated for the purpose of internal improvement, shall have subscribed and paid, or secured to be paid 2-5ths of its stock, that the State shall stand pledged to a subscription for the remaining 2-5ths.

3d. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the interests of a large, wealthy and populous portion of the State of North Carolina, require the speedy construction of a Rail Road from the town of Fayetteville to some point on the Yadkin River, above the Narrows, and thence by two branches, the one running across the valley of the Catawba River, so as to intersect the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road at the most eligible point.

The Hon. Lewis Cass, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to His Majesty the King of the French, left the city yesterday, with his family for New York, to embark for France. We should do injustice to our feelings, and, we are sure, to the general sentiment of this city, in which Governor Cass has so long resided, if we did not say, that he carries with him the good wishes of all who have enjoyed an opportunity of appreciating his estimable personal character, and that of his most amiable family.—*Nat. Intel.*

We learn that the President has ordered a Court of Inquiry, to consist of Major General Macomb, as President; Brigadier Generals Brady and Atkinson, members; and Captain Samuel Cooper, as Judge Advocate and Recorder; to be held at Frederick, Maryland, as soon as the state of the service will permit; of which the President of the Board will be the Judge, to investigate the causes of the failure of the campaign in Florida under General Scott and General Gaines, and of the delay in prosecuting the campaign against the Creek Indians in Alabama.—*Metropolitan.*

BE ON THE ALERT.—If the Whig party of the United States are only true to themselves—if they will only look out for the foxes to supply the antidote—if they will only watch the movements of the "Spoils party," with a view to counteract the influence of its managers—they cannot fail of success. If a demagogue talks of Gen. Jackson's victories, and his favorite Martin Van Buren, making the contest now going on, between the President and Judge White, let the Whigs reply to him and tell the people they are deluded, if they follow such opinions. The true question is between White and Van Buren—between the Whigs and the Spoilers—between those who maintain the supremacy of the people, and those who follow opposite principles—between those who contend for their rights against the *powers* of the Government. The Whigs are against power, prerogative and patronage—the "Spoils party" advocate the increase of the strength of Government, which would take the political power from the many, and transfer it to the few.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Washington correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser gives the following as of undoubted authenticity.

Scene at a Fashionable Party.—While Mr. Forsyth was at the court of Madrid his reputation as a gallant man stood as high in that nation, as it had previously, and has since, stood at home. He was ambitious of the honors of a Grammont, and would scarcely disdained the fame of a Rochester. At one of the splendid parties given in Madrid Mr. Forsyth had just waltzed with a lady, who was considered the most distinguished of the court for her beauty and accomplishments. At the close of the movement Mr. Forsyth hands the lady to a seat on a sofa, and seated himself by her side. She accosted him in Spanish. Mr. Forsyth shrugged up his shoulders, blushed, bowed, and construed very succinctly to make the lady understand that he knew nothing of Spanish. She expressed some surprise, but recovering herself, politely addressed him in French—'Estendez vous?' The shoulders of the minister were shrugged again, the dye in his cheek was ruddier, and the raising of his hands and eye-brows showed he was again at fault. The lady, almost, disconcerted, *tried* him in a third language. "Did he understand Italian?"

It was all in vain. The minister, through some kind medium, replied that he knew none of the languages. The philosophy and politeness of the fair questioner vanished together, and bursting into an immoderate fit of laughter, which infected the whole circle, she ejaculated in her own tongue—"Understand no language! Heavens! The United States has sent us a *mute* for a minister!" The laugh became so annoying, that Mr. Forsyth, unable to endure it, rose and left the room. It was long, however, before the circumstance was forgotten,—I believe, however, that Mr. Forsyth speaks both Spanish and French since that day.

Horse-whipping an Editor.—When the Rev. Henry Dute Dudley had the management of the *Morning Herald*, a person whose name had been mentioned in the fashionable information, called to know the name of the writer. Handwhiting a stout Editor, he said his intention was to inflict chastisement on the editor, unless he received the satisfaction he required. You shall have satisfaction, said the Doctor. Wait a few moments. He then went up to the press room, and calling the men told them he had been threatened by a person, in consequence of an article which had appeared in the paper. Now, continued the Doctor, you must satisfy him; get your blacking balls well covered with ink, and come down to my room. They obeyed the instruction, and followed him down stairs. Now, Sir, said the Doctor, you may exercise your cudgel; these men are ready for you. Before the stranger could make an answer, the printers attacked him right and left with their balls, and drove him out of the [illegible] into the street. It is scarcely necessary to state, that his person was as black as a printer's devil could be, and that he never aspired to the honor of horse whipping an editor again.—*Pennsylvania paper.*

Domestic Medicine.—The castors on a dinner table are said, by a late London work, to be a kind of medicine chest containing drugs of great virtues. 1. SALT.—This a decided cathartic in the dose o from half an ounce to an ounce. It is also a vermifuge in large doses. Criminals in Holland were formerly sentenced to live without salt, and became terribly afflicted with worms. 2. VINEGAR.—This is refrigerant and diaphoretic, and applied externally is moderately stimulant. If an overdose of soda has been taken, or of any other alkali, it is a certain antidote. 3. MUSTARD.—A mustard emetic is said to be infallible in the *cholera*; a mustard poultice is almost equal to a blister plaster. 4. OLIVE OIL.—This, says the dispensaries, is "demulcent, relaxant, and laxative." It is an antidote against acrid poisons, and seems to be obnoxious to worms, killing them, it is supposed, by stopping some of their breathing holes. Besides, it relieves the pain occasioned by the application of pungent acrid substances to the skin. 5. PEPPER.—This cures diarrhœa and the relaxed sore throat. *Piperin*, the alkaloid extracted from the pepper, has cured the ague, in the hands of Dr. Meli and others.

Charlotte:

Friday, October 21, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

Whig Electoral Ticket!

1st District,	Alfred Ware,	of Rutherford.
2d	"	Col. Archibald Murphey, of Wilkes.
3d	"	Wm. J. Alexander, of Mecklenburg.
4th	"	Jesse Giles, of Rowan.
5th	"	John L. Linney, of Rockingham.
6th	"	John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
7th	"	Hon. John D. Toomer, Cumberland.
8th	"	Dr. James S. Smith, of Orange.
9th	"	Charles Manly, of Wake.
10th	"	Dr. Willis Perry, of Franklin.
11th	"	Wm. W. Cherry, of Bertie.
12th	"	John R. Bailey, of Pasquotank.
13th	"	Gen. J. O. K. Williams, of Beaufort.
14th	"	Hugh Colehan, of Lenoir.
15th	"	Jeremiah Pearsall, of Duplin.

Election the 10th of November.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the "Address of the 'Committee of Delegates' to the Citizens of North Carolina, in behalf of the Delegates to the Knoxville Convention from this State," which will be found on the first page.

☞ *Rail Road Meeting in Salisbury.*—For an account of the Proceedings of this Meeting, see a preceding column.

☞ *The Elections.*—Elections have been lately held in Maryland, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. We give in to-day's paper full returns from the election in Maryland, which has resulted in the complete overthrow of the Van Buren men. This result may, in some measure, be attributed to the conduct of the "immortal nineteen" Van Buren Electors of the Senate, who attempted to revolutionize the State, without any intimation until after the election, that such a course was to be adopted; and it was first suggested by a Van Buren editor in Baltimore, and upon that suggestion they acted—but the People of Maryland have spoken with a voice not easily misunderstood, that although they are for *Reform* they are not for *Revolution*. We have returns from 20 counties in Georgia—the Whig ticket for Congress thus far shows a clear Whig gain of about 800. There is a strong probability that the Whigs will carry the State. Elections also took place in South Carolina, for members of Congress and the State Legislature—we have only partial returns. Gen. Rodgers has been beaten by Mr. Clowney in the Yorkville District. Mr. Pinckney, from the Charleston District is no doubt elected—he received in Charleston 1145, Hugh S. Legare 928. In York District Col. Hully (Union) has been elected by 4 votes. The Nullifiers have succeeded in carrying their ticket for Representatives. In another week we shall receive returns from Pennsylvania. We shall give enough depends upon the votes of Ohio to know whether the Whigs may succeed of the result.

☞ *Arkansas.*—We learn from this new State, that on the 19th ult., Ambrose H. Sevier and William S. Fulton were elected Senators of the United States. The former, the well known Delegate to Congress from the late Territory, and the latter, the late Governor. Robert A. Watkins had been elected Secretary of State for four years; and a law had passed the Legislature directing the mode of electing Electors of President and Vice-President in that State to be by general ticket.

☞ *Wisconsin.*—Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin, by virtue of the law of Congress, passed at the last session, organizing that Territory, has issued a proclamation, apportioning the members of the Council and House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly, ordering the election to be held for that purpose on the 2d Monday of October, and convening the members on the 25th of the same month at Bellemont, Iowa county. The following is the apportionment made by the Governor:

	Councillors.	*Representatives.*
Brown,	2	3
Crawford,	0	2
Des Moines,	2	7
Du Buque,	3	6
Iowa,	3	5
Milwaukee,	2	3
	13	26

☞ *The Public Money.*—What virtue there is (says the Baltimore Chronicle) in a resolution of the Senate! At the last session of Congress, that body passed an order directing the Secretary of the Treasury to publish every month a statement of the condition of the Treasury. But for this, the People might not, and probably would not, have known with what undreamt of rapidity the national coffers have been filling up. By the latest reports which may be found below, it will be seen that nearly **Forty-seven Millions of Dollars** are now in the hands of the Government. This sum will, no doubt, be increased, by the 1st of January next to fifty millions, subject to distribution among the States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 6, 1836.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed July 1st, 1836, directing that "during the ensuing recess of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be published, at the commencement of each month, a statement of the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft, and also the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers," the undersigned hereby gives public notice that "the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft," as shown by the running account of the Treasurer, was, on the 1st instant, $41,962,654 95; and "the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers," as shown by the latest returns received, was $5,326,476 79

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ *Mammoth Squash.*—A gentleman has left at our office for inspection, a Squash raised by him in this place, which weighs 78 pounds, and measures five feet one inch for circumference.—There were four more on the same vine—the four averaged 56 pounds a piece. The seed was originally from the Mountains. Beat this if you can.

☞ *Admission of an Enemy.*—The Pennsylvania Sentinel introduces a summary of the election returns with the following reluctant confession:

"We regret to be constrained to say that the division of the party has extended even further than we anticipated, and enhances the friends of Van Buren in this State with utter discomfiture."

☞ The Globe states that the Hon. B. F. Butler is expected to return to Washington to enter upon his duties as Acting Secretary of War, about the 15th instant. Until he arrives, the Department will be in the charge of C. A. Harris, Esq., the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

☞ The Cholera has no doubt disappeared from Charleston, as the last papers from that city contain no report of any new cases.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

FOR DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We are now enabled to close the account of this election, and exhibit the result. Previous to which, we give such additional returns as we have at hand.—*Nat. Intel.*

QUEEN ANNE COUNTY.

The following is the state of the polls in Queen Anne's, except Kent island, which had not been heard from.

Whig.		*Van Buren.*	
R. T. Harrison	567	Roberts	573
Palmer	548	Kensey Harrison	562
Hemsley	536	Tate	555
Duplessee	536	Wareham	531

Kent Island, the only district to be heard from, gave, at the September election, 87 votes for the Whig and 26 for the Van Buren Electors.

CHARLES COUNTY.

Whig.		*Van Buren.*	
Carpenter	887	Matthews	568
Hawkins	559		
Garner	476		
Jenkins	471		

[Mr. Matthew's personal popularity proved too strong even for his Van Burenism. He is, however, decidedly opposed to the Revolutionists.]

TALBOT COUNTY.

Whig.		*Van Buren.*	
Boyle	662	Hotney	561
Kerr	664	Sherwood	563
Martin	666	Lowry	567
Townsend	684	Colston	580

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Whig.		*Van Buren.*	
Charles	588	Fountain	573
Lamp	602	Thawley	583
Nicols	596	Keene	590
Carter	610	Hardcastle	590

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Whig.		*Van Buren.*	
Hyland,	1,003	Lankford,	394
Crisfield,	926	Disharoon,	264
Ballard,	954		
Donoho,	990		

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Whig.		*Van Buren.*	
Hn. Townsend,	1,015	Hitch,	313
Jas. M. Fooks,	1,011		
G. M. Handy,	1009		
James Powell,	980		

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

This county, which has been received from by a majority of 1,000 The lower counties, Somerset, Worcester, and Dorchester, will show a majority against the Revolutionists of upwards of 2,000 votes.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Four Whigs elected without serious opposition; but returns not received.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

The returns from this county are still incomplete. The Whig majority is reported in one letter from Annapolis to be 940, and another 131.—The Whig ticket is undoubtedly elected.

RECAPITULATION.

	Whig.	*Van Buren.*
Allegany	2	2
Washington	1	3
Frederick	4	0
Montgomery	4	0
Prince George's	4	0
Calvert	3	1
Charles	3	1
St. Mary's	4	0
Annapolis City	2	0
Anne Arundel	4	0
Baltimore City	0	4
Harford	2	2
Cecil	0	4
Kent	4	0
Queen Anne	4	0
Talbot	4	0
Caroline	3	A TIE
Dorchester	4	0
Somerset	4	0
Worcester	4	0
Total,	60	19

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

WHAT HAVE THE PEOPLE SAID?—The recusant Electors were from the Counties of Washington, Frederick, Montgomery, Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Harford, Cecil, Carolina, Queen Ann, and the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis. The people have now passed upon their conduct, and how stands the verdict?

WASHINGTON.—Here our opponents have claimed a majority of 500, votes and yet one of the Whig candidates has been chosen by a majority of 59 votes. We are willing, however, to admit that this county has not spoken in the decided terms against the course of the nineteen, which ought to have been expected.

Frederick.—The majority for the Van Buren Electors, in this county, was within a fraction of 500 votes. Here, too, lived the arch conspirator, at whose mandate the lawless assault upon the Constitution was made. Here the ball of revolution received its first impulse, and here, if anywhere, it was supposed, the nineteen would be sustained. The conspirators, however, speedily discovered that they had tried the temper of the people too far, and they wisely and warily resolved not to hazard the contest. They grounded their arms and ignominiously deserted the standard of Revolution which they had raised. And down old Frederick against them. It seems to be strange, indeed, if she were not. Let any man ride through her fertile valleys, teeming with the abundance of the field and of the flock—let any man mix with her population, blessed in their basket and their store—let any man view the rich stackyards and bursting barns, and then ask whether this people, thus furnished with every comfort of life, and secured in their persons, their property, and their homes, are suffering such intolerable oppression as to tempt them to risk the unknown miseries of a frightful revolution. They have, themselves, examined the question, and in their responses they have said they are not willing yet to take the fearful step.

Montgomery.—One of the "glorious nineteen" was from this county. His constituents have instructed him to return to the college by a large majority. We shall await his decision, before we venture to pronounce upon his conduct. We trust he will rather risk the temporary censure of his more violent political associates than the deliberate judgment of posterity, which, we solemnly believe, will condemn, with the utmost severity, the conduct of every one of the nineteen who shall persist in the attempt to defeat the election of a Senate.

Baltimore County.—Here, the Van Buren candidates have been elected, rather, we believe, for the want of efficient opposition, than on account of the popularity of the conspiracy. We are willing, however, that they shall take Baltimore county, and make merry over her.

Harford.—In this county, the Destructives have received a severe rebuke. Whether they will obey remains to be seen.

Cecil.—The Van Buren majority has been bro't down almost to zero. One of the Whigs within thirty-seven votes of being elected.

Caroline.—Messrs. Keene and Fountain were the Van Buren Electors for this county. They were also candidates for the House of Delegates, and have been defeated. They are both pledged to return to the college, unless sustained by the People, and we, therefore, forbear further remark until their future course is decided.

Queen Anne.—This county returned two Van Buren Electors. She has now elected four Whig Delegates. Messrs. George and Thomas will, we hope, obey the expressed will of their constituents, and unite in giving tranquility to the State, by electing a Senate.

Anne Arundel.—It is understood that Messrs. Sellman and Linthicum will yield to the declared wishes of their constituents, and return to the college. For them, under such circumstances, we have no reproaches.

Baltimore City.—Although the Elector, Mr. Vansant, may, perhaps, feel himself authorized by the vote in this city to maintain his present position, we have too high opinion of his discernment to suppose him unaware that he is acting in opposition to the wishes of the more enlightened of his constituents. We shall regret, for his sake, if he does not yield to this conviction. It cannot be long before truth will triumph over delusion; and the fact of having been one of Maryland's Destructives will constitute, in after life, neither matter for private consolation nor public repute.

Annapolis City.—Mr. Harwood, the Van Buren Elector, was chosen by 19 votes. He became a candidate for the Legislature, and was defeated by 19 votes. We trust, under these circumstances, that the report we have heard of his determination to persist in his refusal to go into college, will turn out to be without sufficient authority. We are not prepared to believe that he will be guilty of a double disloyalty to the authority of the People.

It will be seen by this short review, that the victory of the friends of constitutional reform over the league of the revolutionists is complete. The latter have not maintained their ground in a single instance, and in Frederick, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Harford, Caroline, Queen Anne, and Annapolis, the expression of public opinion is entirely reversed. So may it always be with *Revolution in Maryland.*

From the Baltimore Gazette, October 8.

The Senatorial Electoral College.—From a gentleman who left Annapolis yesterday afternoon, we learn that Mr. Sellman, one of the Electors of the Senate for Anne Arundel county, yesterday took his seat in the Electoral College, and the oaths required by the Constitution; And that Mr. Linthicum, the other Elector for the same county, was in Annapolis, and, from his conversation, appeared to be disposed to follow Mr. Sellman's example. The result of the election for Delegates in Anne Sellman's friends understood to be the cause of Mr. he at first consented to fall in the course which to expect that a similar result in Queen Annes Caroline will produce a similar effect on the Electors chosen for those counties, who compose part of the nineteen who recoded; it is, at least, very probable that among them two will be found to imitate Mr. Sellman, and put an end to the excitement which now exists in our State.

[*From Savannah Georgian, Oct. 10.*]

The Elections.—The following is the aggregate vote in *thirty-three* counties, for members of Congress:

Union men.		*Nullifiers.*	
Coffee,	10,368	Alford,	11,226
Cleveland,	11,241	Black,	12,568
Glascock,*	19,398	Colquett,	12,643
Grantland,	11,213	Dawson,	12,748
Haynes,	11,261	Habersham,	12,618
Holsey,	11,170	J. W. Jackson,	12,608
J. Jackson,	11,182	King,	12,587
Owens,	11,224	Nesbit,	12,323
Towns,	11,274		

*On both Tickets.

The Augusta States Right Sentinel give returns from 63 counties—the candidates on the Whig ticket for Congress are 1500 votes ahead. The members to the Legislature stand, for White 102, for Van Buren 102. The counties to be heard from will give a Van Buren majority, it is supposed, large enough to turn the scale.

☞ *Curious Phenomenon.*—The Charleston Courier of the 5th inst., says—A parcel of cooked Rice was exhibited to us, by a gentleman on Saturday, which after having been kept a day, assumed a pink color, and became very offensive to the smell. His family had been using it at their meals. A repetition of the experiment produced a like result.

☞ *Post Office Department.*—It appears from an authentic statement from the Treasurer's office, that the funds of this Department remaining in the Bank on the first of last month, were as follows:

Whole amount in Bank,	$388,319 11
Warrants issued and not paid,	58,757 78
Disposable funds on hand,	$329,561 33

The New York Express says of the Department: "The revenues of the Department increase.—For the quarter ending on the 30th June last, they exceeded the revenue of the corresponding quarter of last year 17 per cent."

The Honest State.—North-Carolina, in the days of 1776, was the first to assert her independence, and now, in 1836, after a lapse of more than sixty years, she re-iterates her claims; and in a manner, which demonstrates that the spirit of her fathers has not degenerated in her sons, she avows the determination to do as they did—EXERCISE HER RIGHTS UNINFLUENCED BY POWER AND UNBIASED BY PATRONAGE.—*Raleigh Register.*

JESSE WATSON, Esq., a distinguished Whig Senator from Perquimons County, we regret to say, is no more: he was in every sense a gentleman and a man of talents: to the Whig party, he is a great loss: the more so, that we cannot expect his place can be supplied before the commencement of the next session of the Assembly: Governor Spaight refused in the case of the Mountain Congressional District to issue the Writ where he had no discretionary power: here, however, the Constitution as amended says, he "*may issue,*" and although it would be but justice to the county of Perquimons, and proper in every respect, that this should be done, we have no hope that it will be done.—*Watchman.*

HORACE EVERETT ELECTED.—The Van Buren papers have said and repeated that Horace Everett was not elected from Vermont. The Claremont (N. H.) Eagle states, on the authority of a letter from Woodstock, (Vt.) that Mr. Everett *is re-elected* to Congress, by a majority of from 40 to 50 votes. All the towns in the District have been heard from, giving Mr. Everett a clear majority of about 200 over Patridge and Flint, which was reduced to between 40 and 50 by about 150 scattering votes.

Indian Treaty.—Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq., Major Whiting of the U. S. Army, and J. W. Edmonds, Esq., were, on the 17th inst. holding a treaty at Mackinaw, with the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, for the purchase of the tract of country lying between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, and north of Grand river, and also all the lands lying north of these Lakes and west of the Straits of St. Mary's. The price to be paid is two millions. A correspondent of the Albany Argus states that Mr. Schoolcraft prohibits the selling of whiskey to the Indians; in consequence, there are no such disgraceful scenes of riot and bloodshed as are usual where so many Indians (4000) are assembled, and where traders are allowed to sell them "fire water." This is highly commendable in Mr. S. and we hope the example will be followed by others in like situations.—*Phil. Comm. Herald.*

Latest from Florida.

From the Jacksonville Courier, Sept. 29.

The Tennessee volunteers with Gov. Call at their head, are at Suwanee Old Town. Gen. Jessup with the U. S. Troops and Creek Indians, is at Tampa or on the Outblacoochy. The Troops in this section, under Major Pierce, are expecting orders daily—to march. Col. Downing, aid to Gov. Call, will, with a proper escort, reach this place Sunday next, on his way to join the Commander in Chief. Warlike stores are being deposited at different points. The work goes bravely on.

On Tuesday last Col. Warren reached this place from Newnansville on a furlough of a few days.

From this we learn that on the 22d inst., the Indians took from Maj. Mapes, Paymaster, U. S. A., his horse while at Fort Mills on his way to Newnansville. They also took several belonging to his escort, a part of Capt. Brown's and Parish's companies of Florida Volunteers, making in all 12 horses taken. On the 23d Maj. M. reached Newnansville and was sick of the bilious fever.

Col. Warren left that Post on the 25th. He saw no Indian signs on his way and supposed the enemy were apprised of the approach of the troops which are on their way to their strong holds.

Gov. Call, with between 1800 and 1900 men, consisting of the Tennessee Volunteers and the citizen soldiers of Middle and West Florida was to cross the river Suwanee, Monday or Tuesday last. The Governor intends marching immediately for the Nation.

Gov. Call has made a requisition on the States of Georgia and South Carolina for volunteers or militia to be sent immediately to Florida. He expects to have upwards of 6000 men in the field in twenty days.

Col. Warren says nothing has been seen or heard of the Indians since the victory which the men under his command, gained near Newnansville. This will be considered one of the most important and brilliant achievements of this war, when its victories and defeats become matter of history.

Key West, Sept. 30.—The U. S. Troops at this post, embarked on the 24th inst. by order of Gov. Call, under the command of 2d Lieutenant Balvard, Company B. 4th Infantry, in the schr Lewis Jones, for St. Marks to join the army engaged in the Seminole war.

Still later from Florida.—The steamboat Charleston, Capt. Bonnell, arrived last evening from Jacksonville, which place she left on Friday. From a passenger we learn that the forces under Gov. Call had met with some Indians near Fort Drane, and after a short skirmish with them on Monday last, drove them into the hammocks, the Indians leaving four of their dead on the field. Next day (Tuesday) another skirmish took place, with similar results, the Indians leaving five dead on the field. The gentlemen, from whom we derived this information, understood that none of our men were injured. Major Pierce was on his way to join Gov. Call at Volusia.

MARRIED

In Pittsborough, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Philip Wylie, the Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, member of the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina, to Miss LOUISA JONES, daughter of Col. Edward Jones.

DIED

In this town, on 6th inst. Mr. JOHN COWAN.

Also, on the 14th instant, Mr. WILLIAM W. BENTON.

In this County, on 14th instant, Mr. THOMAS OLIVER, aged about 48 years.

Also, on the 16th instant, Mr. REUBEN BOSWELL, in the 81st year of his age. Mr. Boswell was a staunch Whig during our Revolutionary struggle, in which he took an active part; and he was a Whig in 1836.

In Concord, on the 17th inst., Mr. LORENZO MERRIMAN.

In Statesville, on the 3d inst., WHITFIELD KERR, Esq., aged about 37 years.

At his residence, near Easton, on the 5th inst., the Hon. ROBERT A. GOLDSBOROUGH, Senator from the State of Maryland.

On the 6th inst., in Wilmington, Col. JOSHUA W. COCHRAN, Editor of the Wilmington Advertiser.

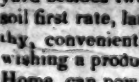
EXAMINATION.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Female School in Sugar Creek, will be conducted in the Church at that place, on Friday the 28th instant. The exercises will commence at the hour of 10, A. M.—All persons who feel interested on the subject of Female Education, are respectfully invited to attend.

M. A. CALDWELL.

Oct. 17, 1836. 1w

To Rent.



I WILL rent by the week, month, or year, the House and Lots now in my possession, formerly occupied by James Hyams, opposite the Presbyterian Church. WM. HUNTER.

Oct. 20, 1836. 16tf

Charlotte Fall Races.

THE annual Fall Races over the Charlotte Course, will commence on Wednesday the 16th of November next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding in the United States, on complying with the rules of the turf. 1st day, a sweepstakes for 3 year old colts—to name and close the evening before the race—two or more to make a race.

By order of the Club,

WM. S. NORMENT, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 18, 1836. t19

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas H. Alexander, dec'd., are requested to come forward and make settlement, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection—I mean all those indebted previous to his death. All those having claims or demands against the estate, are again requested to present them well authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

J. SAMPLE DAVIS, *Ex'r.*

Oct. 21, 1836. t18

VALUABLE PLANTATION & LANDS FOR SALE,

Such as are not offered every day.

THE Subscriber will sell the Plantation on which he now resides, in Providence Settlement, eight miles South-east of Charlotte, between McMichael and McAlpine's Creeks, containing **287** acres—100 acres cleared and in excellent repair and fine state of cultivation. The buildings are a Dwelling House, Kitchens, Barn, Meathouse, Smithshop, &c., all large and new; water good and abundant—a well in the yard besides two good springs on the place; soil first rate, land level, and situation healthy, convenient, and beautiful. Any one wishing a productive Farm and a delightful Home, can now be suited.

—ALSO—

45 acres of woodland, one mile distant from the above, and ¾ of a mile South of Sharon Church, high, healthy, and handsome, soil tolerable, timber fine and abundant.

—ALSO—

My interest in the place where my father lived, between the two above-mentioned tracts, containing **254** acres, soil tolerable, and the situation admired by all who have seen it for health and beauty.

—ALSO—

My interest in three other tracts, one in Lincoln county, on the public road between Beaties Ford and Morganton, fifteen miles North-west of Lincolnton, containing about **250** or **300** acres. The other two on the West side of Sugar Creek, 5 miles South of Charlotte, through one of which the public road from Charlotte to Camden passes, containing in both about **218** acres,—all principally woodland, high, handsome, well watered and well timbered.

For other particulars apply to the subscriber.

H. M. LEE.

Oct. 18, 1836. 16tf

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM Davidson's Mine, one mile west of Charlotte, on Saturday night, 15th inst. *Two Horses,* one an iron-gray, four years old, without shoes, no particular mark recollected—the other a sorrel, five years old, blaze face, no other mark recollected. They are tolerable large, and in good order. Any information respecting the horses, if left at the Mine, or my residence in Charlotte, will be thankfully received, and a suitable compensation given on their delivery.

JAS. H. BLAKE.

Oct. 19, 1836.

To remove spots of Ink from Linen.—Take a mould candle or some pure tallow, melt it and dip the spotted part of linen in the melted tallow, then put it into the wash, when it will become perfectly white. This is given from experience.

The Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC FOR 1837,

JUST received and for sale at this office. Price 10 cents single.

LOST,

IN Charlotte, on the 7th instant, a *Due Bill* on Dr. Longstaff, payable to the subscriber, for **$10 37**. Any person finding the same, and returning it to me or to S. Nowlan, shall be suitably rewarded.

WM. ROBERTS.

Oct. 8, 1836. tf6

Sheriff's Notice.

ALL those who have not paid their taxes for the years 1833, 1834 and 1835, are requested to come forward on or before the October Court, and settle, or they may expect them collected with cost, without favor or affection.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

Oct. 6, 1836. 14 3t

NOTICE.

W. McFEAT, will make and repair any kind of Cabinet furniture at Col. Nichol's old Stand.

Oct. 5, 1835. 14tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of October, 1836.

A—Mary Abigail Alexander, W. M. Andrews, George Allen.

B—J. B. Blair, Robert Barnhill, John Blount, Rebecca Barren, W. R. Berryhill, Wm. Byrum, Mrs. Lavicia Brown, Armstid Branch, Andrew A. Berryhill, Nathan Beaty, John C. Barr.

C—Margaret J. Cathcart, John Carey, William Cathcart, Col. John Chesnut, 2, Sallea Caldwell, 2, Job Cannon, Wm. Cable, Nathan Coan, E. N. Clark, Isabella Cheek, Chas. G. Chandler, John Cappe.

D—Amos Davis, F. A. Delamothe, Allen W. Davis.

E—Charles Elms, 2, Charles Erambert, Erwin & Gill.

G—Henderson Groff, Maxwell Gibony, James George, 3.

H—Wm. D. Henderson, Anthony Hartiss, Jno. P. Hodge, John Hooks, Isaac R. Hall, James M. Hunter, John Hannon.

J—C. Johnson, Jas. A. Johnson, Malcom Johnson, John Jones, A. Jones, John Jacobs, Lodwick Jenkins.

K—Robert Kitheart.

L—Mars Lemmond, Arthur Lattemore, Jacob Lemly.

M—James H. Moore, Miss Frances Mason, Ebenezer Marvin, 2, George M. McGinn, Josiah Montgomery, James R. McGinnis, John McCoy, Miss Harriet Malloy, James McGrath, Mrs. Margaret McDowell, R. H. Madra, 2, Jno. M. Mervin, Mrs. Mary W. Muldrew, Danl. Martin, Jas. Melton, Miss Nancy Mahon, George W. Murray, Jas. McKelvy.

N—John Newel, Sam. Newland, Henry Nash, W. C. Neely, 2.

O—Jas. Orr, Sen., Franklin Orr.

P—John H. Parks, Miss Margaret Parks, J. M. Prout, Washington Phillips, John Pettigrew, John C. Pharr, Abraham Potter, Jas. S. Patterson.

Q—Quinn, Query, Cyrus Query.

R—Saml. W. Roddock, Henry Ruffian, John Rodgers, Mrs. Margaret Robinson, J. R. Roby, Col. O. T. Rees.

S—Washington Shuaf, C. F. Sussdorf, Asa Stephens, 2, John L. Starnes, Thomas Searey, Abner Sharp, Jas. R. Sample.

T—John Tomlin, John Thompson, Jno. Todd.

W—Miss Phebe Williams, David Weant, Andrew Walsh, John Whitaker, Jas. D. Whitesa, 3, Jas W. Wilson, Wm. Watson. 123

H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

Charlotte Bakery.

THE subscriber has taken this method to inform the public in general, that he is now ready to carry on the above business in all its branches; he will furnish

Crackers of all sorts, Butter Biscuit,
Sugar Cake, do. Jumbles,
Ginger Bread, and Ginger Nuts.

The whole of these cakes will keep for twelve months.

Tea Rusk every evening at 5 o'clock.—Hot light BREAD every morning at 7 o'clock. All of which can be had as cheap as any imported.

Orders for Parties will be punctually attended to when proper notice given.

F. C. JOULLAIN.

Charlotte, August 3, 1836. 95tf

N. B. The highest price will be given for Butter and Eggs.

Look at This!

THE Subscriber informs the Citizens of Charlotte, and the Public Generally, that he still keeps up the *OMNIBUS* concern for the purpose of conveying persons from Charlotte to any of the neighboring towns. He also keeps a neat and easy riding *JUMPER* for the same purpose. He also keeps fine riding horses. All of which will be hired out on as reasonable terms as possible. *First rate drivers in all cases.*

July 28, 1836. B. P. BOYD.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a few weeks ago, a negro man named *WASHINGTON.* Said Washington is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, about 25 years of age, dark complected, and is thought to be in the neighborhood of the Harris Mine. He was purchased from William A. Harris. The above reward will be given if delivered to me, or secured in any jail, so that I can get him.

GREEN HUIE.

Sept. 7, 1836. 10tf

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESQ. GABLE'S MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

You bromish now, you spoil mine darn,
Vot stands upon the floor,
To hab dis woman for your wife,
And lub her ebermore:
To feed her well wid sourcrout,
Beans, buttermilk, and cheese;
And in all tings to lend your aid
Dat will promote her ease.

Yes, and you remain standin dare
Do pledge your word, dish day,
Dat you will take your husband,
Dis man, ant him obey:
Dat you will pet, and poard with him—
Wash, iron and mend his close—
Ihaff veh he smiles, weep ven he sighs—
And share his chays and woes.

Vell, den, I now, vidin dese walls,
Vid joy, and not vid krief,
Pronounce you hole to be ron mind,
Von name, von man, von beef:
I pooblish, now, dese secret bants,
Dese matrimonial ties,
Before mine vife, Gos, Kate, and Poll,
And all dese gazing eyes.

And, as dy sacred scriptures say,
Vat Gos unites together
Let no man dare asunder put—
Let no man dare tem sever.
And you, bridegroom dare, here you stop,
I'll not let go your collar
Before you answer me dis ling,
Dat ish—*Vare ish mine dollar?*

JAN SCHALKEN'S THREE WISHES.

A DUTCH LEGEND.

At a small fishing village in Dutch Flanders, there is still shown the site of a hut, which was an object of much attention whilst it stood, on account of a singular legend that relates to its first inhabitant, a kind-hearted fellow, who depended on his boat for subsistence, and his own happy disposition for cheerfulness during every hardship and privation. Thus the story goes:

One dark and stormy night in winter, as Jan Schalken was sitting with his good-natured buxom wife by the fire, he was awaked from a transient doze by a knocking at the door of his hut. He started up, drew back the bolt, and a stranger entered. He was a tall man, but little could be distinguished either of his face or figure, as he wore a large dark cloak, which he had contrived to pull over his head after the fashion of a cowl. "I am a poor traveller (said the stranger,) and want a night's lodging. Will you grant it?" "Aye, to be sure, (replied Schalken,) but I am afraid your cheer will be but sorry. Had you come sooner you might have fared better. Sit down, however, and eat of what is left." The traveller took him at his word, and in a short time afterwards retired to his humble sleeping-place. In the morning, as he was about to depart, he advanced towards Schalken and giving him his hand, thus addressed him: "It is needless for you my good friend, to know who I am; but of this be assured, that I can and will be grateful; for when the rich and the powerful turned me last night from their inhospitable gates, you welcomed me as man *should* welcome man, and looked with an eye of pity on the desolate traveller in the storm. I grant you three wishes. Be they what they may, those wishes shall be gratified." Now Schalken did not certainly put much faith in these promises, but still he thought it the safest plan to make trial of them; and accordingly, began to consider how he should fix his wishes. Jan was a man who had few or no ambitious views; and was contented with the way of life in which he had been brought up. In fact, he was so well satisfied with his situation, that he had not the least inclination to lose a single day of his laborious existence; but, on the contrary, had a very sincere wish to add a few years to those which he was destined to live. This gave rise to [illegible] "Let my wife and myself live (he said) fifty years longer than nature has designed:" "It shall be done," cried the stranger. Whilst Schalken was puzzling his brain for a second wish, he bethought him that a pear-tree, which in his little garden, had been despoiled of its fruit, to the no small detriment of the said tree, and grevious disappointment of its owner. "For my second wish, grant that whoever climbs my pear tree shall not have power to leave it until permission be given."

This was also consented to. Schalken was a sober man, and liked to sit down and chat with his wife of an evening; but she was a bustling body, and often jumped up in the midst of a conversation that she had only heard ten or twelve times, to scrub the table or set their clay platters in order.—Nothing disturbed him so much as this, and he was determined, if possible, to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance. With this object in view, he approached close to the stranger, and in a low whisper told him his third and last wish: that whoever sat in a particular chair in his hut should not be able to move out of it until it should please him so to order. This was agreed to by the traveller, who, after many greetings departed on his way. Years passed on, and his last two wishes had been fully gratified by often detaining thieves in his tree, and his wife on her chair. The time was approaching when the promise of longevity would be falsified or made manifest. It happened that the birth-days of the farmer man and his wife were the same. They were sitting together on the evening of the day that made him 79 years and Mintje 73 years of age, when the moon that was shining through the window of the hut seemed suddenly to be extinguished, and the stars rushed down the clouds and lay glaring on the surface of the ocean, over which was spread an unnatural calmness, although the skies appeared to be mastered by the winds, and were heaving onward, with their mighty waves of cloud. Birds dropped dead from the boughs, and the foliage of the trees turned to a pale red. All seemed to prognosticate the approach of Death: and in a few minutes afterwards sure enough he came. He was, however, very different from all that the worthy couple had heard or fancied of him. He was certainly rather thin, and had very little colour, but he was well-dressed, and his deportment was that of a gentleman. Bowing very politely to the ancient pair, he told them he merely came to give notice that by right they should have belonged to him on that day, but a fifty year's respite was granted, and when that period had expired, he should visit them again. He then walked away, and the moon, and the stars, and the waters, assumed their natural appearance. For the next fifty years every thing passed on as quietly as before; but as the time drew nigh for the appointed advent of Death, Jan became thoughtful, and he felt no pleasure at the idea of the anticipated visit. The day arrived, and Death came, preceded by the same horrors as on the former occasion. "Well, good folks, you now can have no objection to accompany me; for assuredly you have hitherto been highly privileged, and have lived long enough." The old dame wept and clung feebly to her husband, as if she feared they were to be divided after passing away from the earth on which they had dwelt so long and so happily together. Poor Schalken also looked very downcast, and moved after Death but slowly. As they passed by Jan's garden, he turned to take the last look at it, when a sudden thought struck him. He called to death and said, "Sir, allow me to propose something to you. Our journey is a long one, and we have no provisions; I am too infirm or I would climb yonder pear-tree, and take a stock of its best fruit with us; you are active and obliging, and will I am sure, Sir, get it for us." Death, with great condescension, complied, and ascending the tree, gathered a great number of pears, which he threw down to old Schalken and his wife. At length he determined upon descending, but to his surprise and apparent consternation, discovered that he was immoveable; nor would Jan allow him to leave the tree until he had given them a promise of living another half century.

They jogged on in the old way for fifty years more, and Death came to the day. He was by no means so polite as he had formerly been for the trick that Schalken had put upon him offended his dignity and hurt his pride not a little. "Come Jan," said he, "you used me scurvily the other day, [Death thinks but very little of fifty years!] and I am now determined to lose no time—come."

Jan was sitting at his table, busily employed in writing, when Death entered. He raised his head sorrowfully, and the pen trembled in his hand as he thus addressed him, "I confess that my former conduct towards you merits blame, but I have done with such knaveries now, and have learnt to know that life is of little worth, and that I have seen enough of it. Still, before I quit this world, I should like to do all the good I can and was engaged when you arrived in making a will, that a poor lad, who has been always kind to us may receive this hut and my boat. Suffer me but to finish what I have begun, and I shall cheerfully follow wherever you may lead. Pray sit down, in a few minutes my task will be ended." Death, thus appealed to, could refuse no longer, and seated himself to rise as from which merry to descend from the pear-tree. His liberation was bought at the expence of an additional fifty years, at the end of which period, and exactly on their birth-day, Jan Schalken and his wife died quietly in their bed, and the salt water flowed freely in the little village, in which they had lived long enough to be considered the father and mother of all its inhabitants.

A Match Broken.—A few months ago, a middle-aged widower, whose legs are longer than his head—and who has sung songs in Washington, fell in love with a pretty young girl, young enough to be his grand-daughter but old enough in mind to be his mother.

She was rather surprised at the old fellow's paying his addresses to her but being fond of a joke, she encouraged them to some extent.

The widower brought her a variety of presents—some expensive—some otherwise—but all of them indicating little or no taste. Among others, one evening he bro't Maria a very pretty musical box. She was a sensible and intellectual girl, and upon the music box being presented her, she could not help showing a sarcastic leer at the ends of her black eye, and round the edges of her lovely little mouth.

Maria set it agoing on the table. It played merrily its set of tunes.

"Mr. Smith," said Maria, 'it sounds low—it is not loud enough.'

'Not loud enough—my love—put it on something hollow, and the notes will sound much louder.'

'Do you think so?' said Maria.

'Certainly love!' said Mr. Widower Smith.

Maria, with an arch look that spoke volumes, took up the box—re-set the tune—and placed it plump on the forehead of her devoted admirer. The family circle around—father, mother, Ellen, Jane, Matilda, Rose, Tom, Peter, Hariet, Charles and Ann, all burst into a laugh at this sally of Maria's. Mr. Smith found out what she meant by 'something hollow.' He took up his hat, bid 'good evening,' and that was the last Maria saw of her lover.

'The old fusty fellow! I am glad he's gone,' said Maria, tossing her head diffidently N. N. E.—[*N. Y. Herald.*

Jotham Dobbs was engaged in a certain town as schoolmaster, and came recommended by his minister. His agreement with the Committee was, that he should receive five hundred dollars a year, and if he gave perfect satisfaction, he should receive two hundred more. *Of course*, at the end of the time *he did not quit*; (why should he have done so, when it would have cost the town two hundred dollars?) and he was furnished with leave of absence. Jotham could swallow any thing in reason, but this was too bad. To pacify him, they promised a recommendation of good behaviour and first rate qualifications as a schoolmaster, and of their perfect satisfaction with him. Jotham was satisfied with the bargain, and the recommendation was given. Jotham saw that all was right, and then squaring up to the Committee, he said—"*I'll just thank ye for two hundred dollars, according to agreement, for I've got your certificate to it in my pocket.*" The Committee were beaten, and had to settle with Jotham on his own terms.

In a city well known to every body, if they can find out the name—a poetical genius was handed up before a police magistrate for kissing a girl and kicking up a dust, and the following interesting poetical dialogue ensued.

Mag.—Is your name John Jay?

Pris.—Yes, your honor, so the people say.

Mag.—Was it you that kissed the girl and raised the alarm?

Pris.—Yes, your honour, but I thought it was no harm.

Mag.—You rascal! did you come here to make rhymes?

Pris.—No, your honor, but it will happen so sometimes.

Mag.—Be off you scamp—get out of my sight.

Pris.—Thank'e, your honor, then I'll bid you good night.—*Union.*

A short story told by Mr. Muthrus.—My friend and myself, when in Devonshire, were visiting an acquaintance who had a daughter, not remarkable either for her wit, beauty or accomplishments. She had passed the grand climacteric, and was certainly on the wane, but her heart had lost none of the susceptibility to *la grand passion.*—She had for ten years been conspicuous for her dress, airs, and "beau catchers," but alas! she had 'toiled all night,' at balls, routes, and levees, but had caught no beau. Being as vain as she was simple, we thought her fair game for a quiz. "Miss Lucretia Elvira," said I, 'have you ever heard of the late act of Parliament by which all ladies with small mouths shall be allowed to marry two husbands?' 'No sir,' said she (*screwing up her mouth into a pucker,*) what a curious law!' 'You are wrong, Edward,' said my friend to me, 'those ladies with large *mouths* are to be allowed two husbands.' "*La me!*" exclaimed she, (opening her mouth as big as a bucket,) what a curious law."

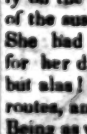
Antiseptic [illegible] *Carolina Remedy for Cattle.*—Take the boughs or twigs of common cedar, (those boughs having the most berries are to be preferred) pack them in an iron pot or boiler as closely as you can—fill the vessel with water, and boil it moderately until about half the quantity of water is boiled away—then let it stand one hour to cool. Give one quart of the tea by drenching the sick animal as we do a sick horse—repeat the dose every half hour until it operates. I have tried this remedy for the above disease, and with confidence recommend it to the citizens of Virginia where the cattle are subject to it. It operates as a very powerful diuretic as well as cathartic. I have relieved horses of violent attacks of strangury by this cedar tea, when every other remedy had failed.

R. B.

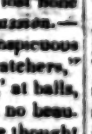
To take out Iron Moulds.—Hold the iron moulds over the fumes of boiling water for some time, then pour on the spot a little juice of sorrel and a little salt, and when the cloth has thoroughly imbibed the juice, wash it in lay.

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &C.

THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep a large and well selected assortment of



GROCERIES,
Hardware,
Cutlery, Castings,
MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,



All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold *low* for CASH, or on time to *punctual* customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, first Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 5th, 1836.

References: E. L. WINSLOW, WARREN WINSLOW, NOTT & STARR, STARK & PEARCE, YARBROUGH & RAY.

Memory of Washington!

THE Subscriber having been appointed the Agent to receive the contributions of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, towards the erection of the contemplated National Monument to the Memory of Washington, respectfully informs the People of the County that they will be called upon in a short time, either by himself or his authorized Deputy, for such sums as they may think proper to subscribe to the object. No individual will be allowed to give more than one dollar on his or her own account, but any smaller sum will be received: heads of families, however, will have the privilege of giving what they please on account of all the members of their households. The names of all the contributors will be carefully registered in a book, which book will be sent to Washington City to be enclosed, with others, in the Monument, to be preserved to future ages.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

June 17, 1836. 97tf

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE STOMACHICA ET HEPATICA, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, pain or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, and eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excreting function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are seen much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be [illegible] and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicina Stomachica et Hepatica,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 199 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price **50** CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.